

# FARMER AND MECHANIC

A WEEKLY NON-PARTISAN PAPER FOR THE HOME, FARM, SCHOOL, FACTORY AND FIRESIDE.

AT RALEIGH, N. C.

Communications on Agricultural Topics, and Questions Relating to Labor and Education Invited.

Address all communications to—  
THE FARMER AND MECHANIC,  
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TUESDAY April 12, 1898

## THE FAREWELL OF LEE.

From what is come to be to Americans the sliminess of diplomatic stagnancy, there sparkles forth one voice, steady, warm, welcome, wholesome effectiveness.

It was heard on the Fern Saturday afternoon when General Fitzhugh Lee, surrounded by the remnant of Americans who were accompanying him from Cuba, gave orders:

"Tell the Olivette to get under way at once, Captain Cowles, signal the Bache that the United States fleet is ready to clear out of Havana, and please follow the Bache out."

In that sentence was compressed, perhaps, the whole personality of this picturesque hero of the moment, Paredevil coolness, a humor that thrives on danger, and a chivalry that even in so small a matter put himself last out of a live of conspiracy against his life, while, from the shore, even could be heard the execrations of "Death to the Yankee Swine," on the hot lips of those who would have gladly seen him among our battalions' dead.

It is the first time we have seen Virginia's Cavalier in the clear. The eyes of this country were turned upon him Saturday afternoon as he stood on that deck against a Spanish twilight twinkling with treachery. Men have not yet disguised his figure with the paraphernalia of political probability, they have held him simply, the clear-cut soldier, the clean-hearted refuge of Americans in Cuba. Men saw more—they beheld in Lee a man in whom their spirits met. The consensus of American opinion has not long been decidedly of one shade. It is about crystallized now. If men cannot express themselves clearly, they yet feel strongly, and in answer, say "that is what we think," pointing to Lee standing on the deck of the Fern.

We have heard comparatively little of what this cavalier Lee has done, we have rather become acquainted with his personality through the atmosphere of the man than from his words, which, to say truth, have been few. We have come to the conclusion that there is a deal of tenderness and common sense in his short, soldierlike frame. There has been the rest and abandon of the royalist about him at moments, with the grim note of the round-head underneath the flash of mirth, which was, however, a mirth underlaid with meaning. But better than the roundhead or royalist in him is that union which involves a result different from either in what is familiarly known among us as "the American." Just what an "American" is is possibly a thing impossible to define, but again turning their eyes toward the deck of the Fern, the people of this country with one accord acclaim, "there stands the American" in all this matter," and Lee was streaming out on the Fern, following the Olivette and the Bache, his eye twinkling as looking upon the patetically ludicrous procession he said: "Tell the Olivette to get under way at once, Captain Cowles, signal the Bache that the United States fleet is ready to clear out of Havana, and please follow the Bache out."

Virginia looks proudly on, as his country salutes her son, and thanks go up from all lips as a gallant heart, calm and kind under many hidden dangers, may now feel a thrill that only love, not peril, may awaken in the heart of a Lee.

As he steps ashore, his hand seems outstretched in grace to that handmaiden of peace, Clara Barton, whose healing touch and saintly heroism are a fit companion-piece to the loyalty and vigor of the soldier-statesman.

The two together represent the best manhood and the best womanhood of the new continent, nor should the triumphs in modesty and mercy of the one be forgotten in the splendor of the manliness of the other.

## FIVE TELLING FACTS.

There is no longer any room to doubt that the Maine was blown up by those high in authority in Havana. If the very next day it had been treated as an act of war and our troops landed in Cuba, Spain could have had no just grievance after its murder of 226 American sailors.

The people ought not to lose sight of these five facts stated in the World by J. P. Gibbons, superintendent of the English manufactory where Spain's orders for submarine mines were filled:

1. It is impossible for submarine mines to explode accidentally.

2. The electric currents for exploding them are formed by the manipulation of a keyboard as complicated as a combination lock.

3. To use the keyboard three keys are necessary.

4. Each key is in the possession of a different officer.

5. Even if an outsider should get possession of all the keys he would still be unable to explode the mine unless each of the officers gave him the absolutely necessary directions.

This is conclusive evidence against the theory of accidental or unofficial explosion. And yet there is talk of waiting for Spain to strike the "first blow."

## JEFFERSON ON CUBA.

The solution of the Cuban problem, now uppermost, can be helped by an appeal to Jefferson. While he was in public life, he had no occasion to act with reference to the relation of Cuba to the United States. Other complications claimed his attention, among the foremost being the acquisition of Louisiana and the Northwest from France. He believed that the United States ought to annex no country which would make it necessary to keep a powerful navy to defend it. If he were alive to-day it is certain that, under that limitation, Jefferson would oppose the annexation of Hawaii. It is not so clear what position he would take as to Cuba. In 1823, when Monroe was President, Jefferson gave as his opinion that he had "ever looked on Cuba as the most interesting addition which could be made to our system of states," but could "honestly join" in a policy "that we aim not at the acquisition." His entire letter, which is of timely interest at this juncture, is as follows:

Monticello, Oct. 2, 1823.  
Dear Sir: The question presented by the letters you have sent me is the most momentous which has been ever offered to my contemplation since that of independence. That made us a nation, this sets one against another, and points the course which we are to steer thro' the ocean of time opening on us, and never could we embark on it under circumstances more auspicious. Our first and fundamental maxim should be never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe; our second, never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with Cisatlantic affairs. America, North and South, has a set of interests distinct from those of Europe, and peculiarly her own. She should therefore, have a system of her own, separate and apart from that of Europe. While the last is laboring to become the dominion of despots, our endeavor should surely be to make our hemisphere that of freedom. One nation, most of all, could disturb us in this pursuit; she now offers to lead, aid, and accompany us in it—by acceding to her proposition, we detach her from the band of despots, bring her fully weight into the scale of free government, and emancipate a continent at one stroke, which might otherwise linger long in doubt and difficulty. Great Britain is the nation which can do us the most harm of any one, or all, on earth; and with her on our side we need not fear the whole world—with her then we should the most sedulously cherish a cordial friendship, and nothing surely we should do it, but I am clearly of opinion that it will prevent, instead of provoking war. With Great Britain withdrawn from their scale and shifted into that of our two continents, all Europe combined would not undertake such a war, for how would they propose to get at either enemy without superior fleets? Nor is the occasion to be slighted which this proposition offers of declaring our protest against the atrocious violations of the rights of nations, by the interference of any one in the international affairs of another so flagitiously begun by Bonaparte, and now continued by the equally lawless alliance, calling itself Holy.

But we have first to ask ourselves a question, do we wish to acquire to our own confederacy any one or more of the Spanish provinces? I candidly confess that I have ever looked on Cuba as the most interesting addition which could ever be made to our system of States—the control of which, with Florida point, this island would give us over the Gulf of Mexico, and the countries, and the isthmus bordering on it, as well as those whose water flow into it, would fill up the measure of our political well-being. Yet, as I am sensible that this can never be obtained, even with her own consent, but by war; and its independence, which is our second interest and especially its independence of England, can be secured without it, I have no hesitation, in abandoning my first wish to future chances, and accepting its independence with peace, and the friendship of England, rather than its association at the expense of war and her enmity.

I could honestly therefore join in the declaration proposed that we aim not at the acquisition of any of those possessions, that we will not stand in the way of any amicable arrangement between them and the mother country, but that we will oppose, with all our means, the forcible interposition of any other power, as auxiliary, stipendiary, or under any other form or pretext, and more especially their transfer to any power by conquest, cession, or acquisition in any other way. I should think it therefore advisable that the Executive should encourage the British government to a continuance in the dispositions expressed in these letters by an assurance of his concurrence with them as far as his authority goes, and that, as it may lead to war, the declaration of which requires an act of Congress, the case shall be laid before them for consideration at their first meeting, and under the reasonable aspect in which it is seen by himself.

I have been so long weaned from political subjects, and have so long ceased to take any interest in them, that I am sensible I am not qualified to offer opinions on them worthy of any attention; but the question now proposed involves consequences so lasting, and effects so decisive of our future destinies as to rekindle all the interest I have heretofore felt on such occasions, and to induce me to the hazard of opinions, which will prove only my wish to contribute still my mite toward anything which may be useful to our country, and it is worth, I add the assurance of my constant and affectionate friendship and respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

## SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY.

The Secretary of Agriculture has just transmitted under date of April 1st to the President for the information of Congress a very full report on the present condition of the sugar beet industry in this country, and of the operations of the Department during the past season in relation thereto. The document consists of two parts, the first being a report from the chemist of the Department, Dr. H. W. Wiley, in which the history of the industry is reviewed and giving a full account of the season's operations.

The principal distribution of sugar beet seed the past season was made through the agency of the agricultural experiment stations, the directors of many stations having been appointed special agents of the Department for carrying this method into effect. Seeds were also sent to about ten thousand farmers in different parts of the country, with full instructions for planting, cultivating and sampling for analysis. These instructions were contained in Farmers' Bulletin No. 52, of which during the season nearly 150,000 copies were distributed. The samples for analysis were sent either to the agricultural experiment stations or to the Department of Agriculture. In all about 2,300 samples were received for analysis at the Department of Agriculture.

The best results were reported from the States of New York and Michigan. Other States in which reports were favorable were Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Nevada, South Dakota, Wyoming and Colorado. States giving fair results were Iowa, Nebraska, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In general it was found that after passing south of the mean isotherm of 71 degrees F. for the three months of June, July and August, the results were poor. It is found that the belt of territory included between the limits of the isotherms of 71 and 69 degrees may be regarded as the basic belt of the beet sugar industry. The best results are obtained within or north of this belt, other climatic conditions being favorable. Extreme northern limits of sugar beet culture are determined only by the advent of freezing weather.

A comparison of analytical data with the thermal area shows a remarkable agreement. In States so situated that their northern portions are in the favorable thermal area, while their southern portions are without, comparison of the analyses of the beets grown in the southern, central and northern portions of these States shows a regular gradation of excellence from south to north.

The conditions of growing beets under irrigation have been studied somewhat, but imperfectly. The data collected, however, are very reassuring, and lead to the evident belief that irrigated lands under proper thermal conditions will give most excellent returns with beets. The report contains not only the analytical data obtained at the Department of Agriculture, arranged alphabetically by States and counties, but also of the data which have been obtained at the agricultural experiment stations during the year. In all instances the data obtained at the stations agreed very closely with those secured from the same States at the Department of Agriculture. These data from the experimental stations are collated and studied side by side with data from the same States obtained from the Department of Agriculture, making a complete exposition of the results of investigations from all parts of the country. The collaboration thus secured between the States and the Department has afforded the best possible results in the studies undertaken.

Experiments were also conducted in the production of high-grade beets. Some of the high-grade seeds obtained at the station at Schuyler during the continuance of the work at that point were found to have sufficient vitality to continue their growth. Other high-grade seeds produced from specially analyzed beets were procured from European growers, and, in collaboration with six of the experiment stations, comparative tests were made of these seeds in various localities. The stations collaborating in this work were Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin and New York. The best results were obtained from the stations in Wisconsin and New York. The beets which were grown at the New York station were carefully selected for physical properties, and those which reached the standard of shape and size were subjected to individual analyses and preserved for the propagation of seeds for the season of 1898. In all, 800 beets were found to have the requisite qualifications for the production of seed, and these have been preserved during the winter in a silo and are to be distributed this spring to the various stations for seed production. A few of them which have exhibited peculiar strains of excellence have been preserved for the production of a new variety of beets, which it is proposed to call the American Elite. These beets have an average of about 30 ounces and an average content of sugar of 19 per cent. The purity of juices in similar beets were found to be about 85. These beets, having shown these remarkable variations from the standard size and sugar quality, are evidently fitted to produce a new variety of beets better suited to American farmers than the standard beets of Europe. It is the intention of the Department to endeavor to establish a variety of beets of this kind which shall have at least a third greater weight than the standard sugar beet of Europe without losing anything in sugar content or in purity of juice. The immense advantage of such a variety of beet for American growers is easily seen. The most successful scientific work in the future will come from placing the seeds in the hands of a few reliable persons in each locality and securing a careful supervision of their work by some accredited agent of a State experiment station or the Department of Agriculture.

The report contains a chapter on the value of the sugar beet and the beet pulp as cattle food, giving the chemical composition of each, the ratio between the nutrients and its general value as a producer of milk and fat and as a sustaining ration. The report closes with a chapter on statistics of sugar production in this country during the year 1897. During the season nine factories were in operation in the United States, namely, at Alameda, Los Alamitos, Watsonville, and Chino, Cal.; Lehi, Utah; Edgemoor, Grand Island and Norfolk, Neb.; and Rome, N. Y. Forty-one thousand two hundred and seventy-two acres of beets were harvested, with an aggregate weight of 389,685 tons, a yield of almost 92 tons per acre. This is less than

the average in Europe, but with more scientific agriculture and judicious fertilization the yield in this country can doubtless be brought up to, if not above, the average of the best fields of Europe. The careful experiments of the New York Experiment Station, at Gettysburg, in an average yield of over 16 tons of high grade beets per acre.

The total amount of beet sugar made in the United States during the year 1897 was 90,491,670 pounds, an average of 232 pounds per ton of 2,000 pounds, or 11.6 per cent. of the weight of the beets. This is a less percentage than is obtained in Germany, but, considering the newness of the industry in this country, it is sufficiently encouraging. Reliable information shows that there will be in operation in the United States during 1898 17 factories, new factories being located in Utah (1), Oregon (1), California (4), Michigan (1), and New York (1). It is safe to say that at least 80,000 acres will be planted in beets during the season of 1898. The yield of beets may be expected to be nearly 800,000 tons and of sugar about 180,000,000 pounds. These estimates should be reduced somewhat to represent the proper output of beet sugar in the United States; they are sufficient, however, to show the rapid growth of the industry, which will experience an enlargement of not less than 70 per cent. during the coming season. The percentage of beet sugar produced in the United States during 1897 to the total consumption was only 24, but the prospects are that in 1898 it will be nearly 4 per cent. of the total consumption, which now amounts to about 2,000,000 tons annually.

The second part of the report consists of a full account of the operations of the field agent, Mr. C. F. Saylor, who during the past season visited all the principal sugar beet manufacturing plants and factories, and recounts the result of his interviews with both growers and manufacturers. Mr. Saylor's paper concludes with answers from the practical men in charge of various beet sugar factories in response to a series of interrogations concerning the more important features of the beet sugar industry.

## Frank Stanton's Sayings

(Atlanta Constitution.)

### LI HUNG CHANG.

(An American Protest.)

Are they going to hang  
Li Hung Chang—  
Are they going to cut off his head,  
And, Oh! turn pale?  
His little pigtail?  
Oh, that's what the cable said!  
Will the sword fall—hang!  
Oh Li Hung Chang,  
Who made us the friendly call  
And asked us how  
Was our liver now,  
And the women their ages, all!

Kill Kang and Swang  
And the winsome Wang,  
And the fellow who has One Lung;  
But for Joss his sake  
Don't you dare to make  
A funeral of Old Li Hung!

There's wild Wah Lee—  
He's a cheap washee,  
And frolicsome Hop Lee, young;  
And blithe Sam Hop—  
Let their heads all drop,  
But spare us our friend Li Hung!

### BRIEFS FROM BILLVILLE.

Physicians take a grave view of the war fever.  
We are all ready to fight, if the government will present arms.  
We are all patriots in war and pensionists afterwards.  
War may be wisdom, but it's hard to beat peace and peaches.  
We don't need war to thin out the population. We have providence and the doctors.

### NO WAR FOR THEM.

A Georgia bard, moved by a spirit of patriotism, sings:  
"A little space to write in,  
And springtime to delight in—  
Let others do the fighting!"

And still another, who likes a quiet pastoral life, sings:

"No volleys war in mine—  
Steel swords and sash of silk;  
Give me the 'lowing' kine—  
Cornbread and buttermilk!"

Some of the eastern folk-lore journals are "off" on negro dialect. That to which they give preference is about as correct as the mouthings of the end man in the average minstrel troupe. It is a dialect entirely unrecognizable in the localities of which it is said to be characteristic. And folk-lore journals are presumed to be correct in these matters. That is the pity of it.

Thrice he's disarmed who lets his quarrel rust.  
The government will not be able to make a soldier of John Vance Cheney. He sings:

"I would rather be  
'Neath a greenwood tree,  
With a song and a handful of daisies,  
Than the darling of victory  
'Mid the bray of the rabble's praises."

This national suspense is dreadful, but still it's healthier than being blown up by torpedoes.

Fifty millions for defence,  
And not a thing defended sense!

Mr. Edgar Saltus doesn't like Mr. Stephen Phillips. And yet, Mr. Phillips was served hot from London under brown covers.

## THE FARMERS AND WAR.

Assistant Secretary Bingham of the agricultural department, said to a Washington Star reporter, in referring to the effect war would have on the agricultural interests of the country that the first effect would be stagnation. Then there would be a reaction. Farmers, he thought, might get a little more for their products, but would occur, however, as did during the late war. It was his opinion in a result of war. They pay a large proportion of taxes. Continuing, he said:

"It is desirable, therefore, to avoid war, but the conditions that exist in Cuba cannot be allowed to continue. We cannot stand idly by and see thousands upon thousands perish from starvation because of the cruel and heartless policy inaugurated by Gen. Weyler, and continued under the present controlling power in Cuba. There is no doubt that the administrations of both the United States and Spain desire to avoid war. Under such conditions it is possible that some plan may be devised which will prevent hostilities and in the end lead to a peaceful solution of the differences now existing. It is not true, as claimed by some, that the great desire to avoid war is prompted by a fear that it will interfere with business and be disastrous to some of the moneyed interests of our country. The President knows very well from his own observations that 'war is hell,' he knows that it means the mauling and maiming of thousands upon thousands of our young men, the burying of thousands in trenches, without funeral rites, and the carrying of desolation and distress to thousands of homes. It is this terrible calamity and the vast increase in the burdens now borne by the people that the administration would gladly avoid, and every good citizen must regret the reckless anxiety manifested by some of our prominent men to involve the country in war."

The farmers do not want war, the assistant secretary said, but if war must come, they will be found ready. A large percentage of soldiers of the late war, he said, came from the farmers.

## KEEPING MONEY AT HOME.

Paul F. Kefauver writes in April Southern Farm Magazine of Baltimore: "Thus much of the money which annually leaves the Southern States for Western butter and oleomargarine may be stopped here, and would go to building up the country. We need roads and schools and churches, and money to run the government, and more people to occupy the land. This country is capable of vastly greater development, and in what branch of agriculture can a farm be developed faster than in dairy-keeping? Our large breeders, who now for the most part hold the fine butter trade, need not fear the competition, which would thus be developed. Their trade and reputation is established, and by proper attention they can hold it to through thick and thin, just as they are doing at present, and just as others are doing in great dairy sections. In fact, the fine trade is apt to grow better as the people grow richer and understand better the dangers to which they are exposed by eating food, especially milk and butter, of doubtful origin."

## THE MILCH COW A MACHINE.

Dr. Charles W. Dabney writes in the April Southern Farm Magazine of Baltimore: "The experience of mankind in thickly settled countries shows that people soon find this out. Where land is dear and food must be produced in the cheapest way possible, man always adopts the dairy cow as his best machine for manufacturing food. This is true in Holland, in thickly settled portions of Switzerland, and all other densely populated countries. In countries like ours, where land is abundant and stock foods are cheap, we can afford to use the flesh of animals lavishly; but in countries where the population is dense, people cannot afford to eat beef, but use milk and cheese instead. It will be a long time before we reach that state in America, but in some portions of it the day is not far distant when the ox will disappear from our agriculture, because he is not an economical producer of food, and the dairy cow will take his place permanently."

## CHOOSING A BULL.

George F. Weston writes in the April Southern Farm Magazine of Baltimore: "Too much attention can hardly be given to the choice of a young registered bull of one of the dairy breeds, which must not only be a good individual, but also have good ancestors behind him. Such a one cost from \$50 up, but is a herd depends upon him. Afterwards, as the milk trade is established, more fresh cows can be purchased and a percentage of the first lot will probably have to be killed out."

## TO THE IRREPRESSIBLE.

"The Maine"—again  
O singers vain!  
You're a perplexing study;  
For still it's plain  
That, like the Maine,  
Much of your verse is muddy!

It goes without saying, if Spain tackles the American flag she'll be beaten with many stripes.

"The Spanish women," says an exchange, "will sell their tresses for a war fund."

But that would only add to their distresses.

## A WAR PARODY.

Just before the battle, William,  
We are thinking most of you,  
While upon the field we're watching  
With the enemy in view.  
William, William, will you ever  
Make our hopes and longings vain?  
Will you send that message never  
"Till we're numbered with the slain."  
All roads lead to Hampton Roads now,  
And Key West will unlock the situation.

F. L. S.

If you would fly high don't attempt to use the wings of your imagination, oppose a peacock and you will see your own image in a looking glass.

## Veterinary Department.

FRANK HARVEY, D. V. S.,  
EDITOR.

Our readers have the privilege of asking questions as to sick or lame horses and mules. The letter addressed to Dr. Harvey must contain the full name and address of the writer, and the answer must in all cases be printed in this column. Those who wish private advice by mail must enclose two dollars as a fee payable to Dr. Harvey, otherwise no notice will be taken of it.

Make your questions as short and concise as possible, and the answer containing diagnosis and treatment will appear in the next issue.

A. P. S. Youngsville, N. C.—Q. I have a young horse that does not have regular passages from his bowels. They are soft.

A. Give him the following:  
Powdered charcoal, 32 ounces,  
Powdered Nux Vomica, 1 ounce and 6 drams.

Powdered Gentian, 1 ounce and 6 drams.

Aromatic Powder, 1 ounce.  
Mix, and make 14 powders. One powder to be given morning and night until all are taken; then renew if necessary. Mix the powders with food that is dampened, so that he will not blow it out, or better still, mix powder with a little molasses, to the consistency of thick cream, and paste on tongue with large spoon.

W. S. R., Charlotte, N. C.—Q. I have a horse whose eyes are weak; they come and go, a scum forms over them.

A. He has periodic ophthalmia; it is commonly known as moon-blindness; it is absolutely incurable, and invariably terminates in cataract.

You will have many people tell you that it can be cured; you will be advised to pull out "blind teeth" if he happens to have them as a large number of horses do have, but if he has genuine "moon-blindness," as I have no doubt he has, he will eventually go blind, although his eyes may clear up between the attacks, and look bright and sound to the casual observer.

For the scum on the eye, use the following:

Nitrate of Silver, 10 grains,  
Distilled water, 1 ounce.

Mix. Wet a clean feather and smear over eyeball every morning.

(These cases that you hear of as getting well suffer only from "simulated ophthalmia.")

(On account of sickness the editor will not conclude his article "Glanders and Farcy," until next week.)

## EGYPTIAN COTTON IN TEXAS.

Experiment Showing It Superior to the Ordinary Big Boll Article.

A dispatch from San Antonio, Tex., says: W. H. Wentworth, a prominent cotton planter of Karnes, east of here, made an exhaustive experiment in the raising of Egyptian cotton, under the auspices of the United States Department of Agriculture. An official report on the result of the experiment has been awaited with much interest by cotton planters throughout the State. Mr. Wentworth gives the following account of experiments:

"The yield of my Egyptian cotton, given by the roller gin furnished by the Department of Agriculture to test the fibre, was 698 pounds per acre, my hybrid, 680 pounds. The yield of the common big boll cotton, planted at the same time, same land and cultivated alike, was 592 pounds per acre, which was above the average yield of cotton of the neighborhood, showing that the production is a complete success. A comparison was made at the time of ginning of the fibre with the imported article, and my production was declared the superior. To those who obtain poor results the first planting, I will say that my first effort was 75 pounds of seed cotton from three acres. Selecting seed from the choicest stalks, I have succeeded in getting a larger yield from our common cotton, everything being equal. This cotton withstands the drought so much better than our cotton because the plant acquires a good growth, the roots become strong and penetrate to a good depth before the plant begins to put on fruit; consequently it is in a condition to support and mature its production, whereas our common cotton begins fruiting while quite young and consequently the plant growth is checked, or less developed, and the crop is more assured early in the season that the gin would be furnished. I took no pains in gathering the cotton, and I am fully satisfied that I can produce a fibre far superior to that which is now being examined."

## WAR AND THE CORN CROP.

Mr. John S. Storrs, of Cincinnati, writes to the News and Courier as follows: "From what I believe to be inside information, I think war with Spain is inevitable. The threatening conditions that exist from the 'Maine' incident, coupled with the fact that Don Carlos is scheming to usurp the throne of Spain, towards which end his followers are encouraging the war sentiment, I further believe that if war is declared, it will be a long and desperate one. Knowing the influence that you have in any cause that you espouse, I am prompted to suggest for the benefit of the Southern planters, that you encourage the planting of more corn and less cotton, upon the theory that all cereals will bring good values, while cotton will suffer if war is declared. Should it be averted, you will have done the Southern planters a great deal of good in using the argument that you can produce through the existing conditions, by which the benefits of a surplus corn crop and limited cotton crop would be naturally felt."

"A little quarrel now and then helps a love affair."

"Yes; the lover quits buying roses and gets a chance to catch up with his board bill."—Chicago Record.

If a man doesn't think right it's impossible for him to behave right.